Carolina Observer.

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the first, and 30 cents for each succeed
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
r of insertions desired, or they will be
ll forbid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

The Camp Meeting

Spring near this place, will commence
ESDAY, *the 16th of October next*, and is
lose on Saturday, the 20th. Itinerant
achers who can, are requested to attend.
CHARLES BETTS, *P. E.*
September 27. 38-3t.

'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK,
FOR
1828,
ING, besides the usual Astronomical
ions, some useful Essays on Agriculture;
luable Recipes, and much instructing
ing matter, just received and for sale,
l retail, at the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville.

Brick Row.
FOR Rent from the first of next
nth, that convenient *House and Store* for-
ly occupied by Mr. Turner, in Brick
. Apply to D. SMITH,
Hay Mount.
24, 1827. 38-4t.

le, by Willkings & Co.
s Bright Molasses,
ds. N. E. Rum,
ls. Baltimore Whiskey,
ls. good Brown Sugar,
ls. Loaf Sugar,
ls. Porto Rico Coffee,
ls. old Rye Whiskey,
ls. Apple Brandy,
ls. Glauber Salts,
sks Lime,
r. casks Malaga Wine,
gs prime Coffee,
gs Jamaica Pimento,
gs Rase Ginger,
eces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
xes Tumblers and Decanters,
xes Apothecary Bottles,
xes Cotton Cards,
m. Candles and Chocolate,
10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
ing Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.
1827.

CKETT & STOTT,
TAILORS,
to inform the public, that they have ta-
nd on Hay Street, nearly opposite the
rs. *John Lippitt & Co.*, where they in-
on the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in
branches, and will use every exertion
se who may favor them with their cus-
work shall be done in the *neatest and*
le manner.
r attention paid to Cutting.
September 24, 1827. 37tf.

tteville Academy.
l Committee have appointed the Rev.
e Principal of the Fayetteville Acade-
hool will commence on the first day of
, under the conduct of the Principal,
n accomplished and efficient female
suitable male Teacher. The high cha-
Ford, for classical and scientific acquire-
all the qualifications necessary to con-
e Teacher, is a sure promise, in the o-
Committee, that this Academy will not
y any in our State. Mr. Ford received
the University of Edinborough in
has been living in this country many
ow of the State of Massachusetts. He
ool on his own account, under the su-
e of the Committee. His success, there-
pend, in a great degree, on his own
cher and Manager of such an Institu-
committee respectfully solicit for him a
ublic patronage. Board for Students
respectable private families in Town.
H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Committee.*
5, 1827. 38tf.

ailer's Notice.
d committed to the jail of Sampson
N. C., on the 24th of September, 1827,
who calls his name *SAM*, and says he
lcom Shaw, Cumberland County, No.
owner is requested to come forward,
pay charges and take him away, or
t with agreeable to law in such cases
ded.
THOMAS K. MORISEY, Jailer.
38*tf.*

MARYLAND
Literature Lottery,
Wednesday, the 17th October, 1827.

tal Prize $20,000.

SCHEME.

$20,000	20 Prizes of $100	
10,000	40	50
2,000	100	20
1,000	150	10
500	300	5
200	9000	4

Halves $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25, *Eighths* 62½.
rom any part of the United States, ei-
post paid) or private conveyance, en-
h or prize tickets in any of the Lotte-
the same prompt and punctual atten-
rsonal application. Address to
YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

Coach Making.
aken the Shop formerly occupied by
Glover, next door to the Post Office, on
ment carrying on the *Coach and Gig*
Repairing. ☞ Orders will be promptly
and work executed with neatness and
ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.
April 26. 16tf.
ent Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash.

From the Raleigh Register.

Professor MITCHELL closes his present remarks on the Geology of the State as follows: The western part of Montgomery is Transition Argillite, the soil indifferent, and in some parts extremely sterile. The Eastern part of the county is siliceous, composed of beds of Hornstone Quartz, and a little Chlorite Slate, and is inferior to the sandhills themselves.—The best land lies along the Yadkin, in the fork between that River and the Uwharie, and in the Southern part of the county on Clarke's Creek.

The Northern, Western and Southern part of Anson County, like the Western part of Montgomery, has Argillite for its subjacent rock, and with the exception of the banks of the streams, a thin soil, though superior to that of the same formation in Montgomery.—Brown Creek runs its whole course in a formation of old Red Sandstone, which underlies the Pedee from about a mile and a half below the mouth of Rocky River to the mouth of Little River, and furnishes a large body of good land. The upland of the Sandstone is better in this country than in any other part of the State. The low grounds, as is always the case where this rock exists, are extensive, but subject to be injured by excess of moisture when the season is wet. East of the Sandstone, there is a small wedge of Argillite on the North, opposite to the Grassy Islands, and a more extensive tract on the South. Beyond these we meet, where the sand has not drifted in, and where it has been removed, with the most beautiful Granite in the State of North Carolina. It contains a large proportion of Feldspar, and on this account is not a good building stone, decaying too rapidly when exposed to the weather; but for the same reason that it is unsuitable for building, it decomposes into a fertile soil, furnishing good water, and easy and pleasant to cultivate. Besides its fertile soil, Anson appears to possess few mineral treasures. Gold has been found in considerable quantities in the Argillite. The old Red Sandstone furnishes Freestone for building and grindstones—the Granite, millstones. A few pieces of Iron ore were picked up three or four miles from Wadesborough, on the Camden road.

The greater part of Richmond County belongs to the Low Country, being covered by beds of clay and sand. The good land is on the Pedee, and near the mouths of the Creeks that fall into it. The same Granite is found here that is described as occurring in Anson. On the old Red Sand-stone of its northern border, there are also some good plantations, and others doubtless amongst the low grounds of the South-eastern part of the county, which the Professor did not visit. Grindstones are cut from the Sandstone, in Buffaloe Creek; and Millstones from the Granite both at Mr. Daniel's quarry on the Rocky Fork of Hitchcock and near the Pedee. Good red and yellow Ochres are found in abundance at what is called the Paint Bank on the lands of Montgomery Ingraham, Esq. Iron Pyrites in several places, very large, and in quantities on Gen. Covington's plantation, and Alum ore is to be found in the bank of Hitchcock Creek.

A number of observations have been made upon the Geology of the Counties of Chatham, Moore, and Orange, and material collected for laying down the Geological divisions with some degree of accuracy; but as these surveys are not yet finished, an account of them will be deferred.

Washing Machine.—Any really good invention to save the manual process of washing, would be hailed as a public benefaction. The New Brunswick Times speaks highly of one by Philip P. Crain. It is simple, worked with little labor, and washes as well, with less injury to the finest garments than the ordinary mode. A woman can wash more with this machine in 2 hours than she could do without it in a day. Hundreds of inventions of this sort have turned out complete failures. If Mr. Crain has surmounted all obstacles, his memory will live while hot water continues to boil, or soap-suds to bubble.

Grain.—"All sorts of grain ought to be cut, whenever the straw immediately below the ear is so dry, that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed; for then the grain cannot improve, as the circulation of the juices to the ear is stopped. It matters not that the stalk below is green. Every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage, is attended with loss."—*Sinclair.*

Another uncommon growth of corn, more remarkable than the last which we described, has been left with us. It contains nine distinct ears growing from the same cob: the principal ear is of large size; the rest are smaller, but good and perfect ears enclosing the large one. We neglected asking the gentleman who left it, whether it was the only spike of corn growing upon the stalk.—*Georgetown (S. C.) Intell.*

Worthy of Record.—We are informed by good authority, that there is now within two miles of this village, a Pear tree which has yielded once, this season, a quantity of good fruit—is again bearing a *second* growth, nearly half matured, and is also in full *bloom*, for the *third* time. There are several trees in this place, which now exhibit fruit the second time this season, and others that are *again* in bloom—but the above is the only instance we have heard of, where a second growth has been borne, and the same tree again in bloom.—*War. Reporter.*

Wedding Cake.—The Georgia Courier makes the following spirited declaration to labour no more for the happy worshippers at Hymen's altar, unless they make an offering of the *fee* "in such cases made and provided." They have our hearty concurrence, except one short sentence, viz. "It is not *money* we want." A printer not want money! My conscience! But we have fortunately the means of explaining this wonderful assertion:—The editor is a new hand at the bellows; he has not had time to run out of all his cash and find it impossible to collect any to replace it.

ED. OBSERVER.

It is time we should begin to complain—to declare our rights and maintain them. If other journalists will sit quiet under their infringement, we will not; we will raise our voice, "cry aloud" and cease not. It is not MONEY we want, it is——CAKE. We have been announcing for five months the happy entrance into the matrimonial state of many friends and acquaintances, *and what have we got for it?* Here have we sat in our gloomy office, and moralized on the happiness of others. It is true, our imagination has sometimes transported us from our *cobwebbed* apartment to the bridal hall, where mirth presided and beauty received her honors; and in the pleasing ecstacy we have even *smacked our lips*, when we beheld the CAKE, whose pyramid rose from the table, beautiful as Lebanon with his cedars, and the OLD MADEIRA, which was to heighten its impression on the delighted palate. But these ecstacies are poor things *to live on.* Hungry or dry, we have labored in our dull vocation, have faithfully recorded the happiness of others, but have not tasted a crumb or drop of the good things of the feast. We are determined to insist on our rights; and if people will not have such gloomy-looky old fellows at the wedding, we will have a taste of its good things, or the world shall remain (for what we care) in everlasting ignorance of their married happiness. That the printer shall receive, as his annunciation fee, a hearty luncheon of the BRIDE'S CAKE, is a custom as old as the hills—the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and we give our young friends notice, and the old ones too, that we do not think this custom is honored in the breach—that we shall revive its force, and in future, if there is no CAKE, so far as we can prevent it, there shall be NO WEDDING.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Napoleon after his downfall.—At Montelimart the exiled Emperor heard the last expressions of regard and sympathy. He was now approaching Provence, a region of which he had never possessed the affections and was greeted with execrations and cries of—"Perish the tyrant!"—"Down with the butcher of children!" Matters looked worse as they advanced. On Monday, the 25th April, when Sir Neil Campbell, having set out before Napoleon, arrived at Avignon, the officer upon guard anxiously asked if the escort attending the Emperor was of strength sufficient to resist a popular disturbance, which was on foot at the news of his arrival. The English commissioner entreated him to protect the passage of Napoleon by every means possible. It was agreed that fresh horses should be posted at a different quarter of the town from that where it was natural to have expected the change. Yet the mob discovered and surrounded them, and it was with difficulty that Napoleon was saved from popular fury. Similar dangers attended him elsewhere, and in order to avoid assassination, the ex-Emperor of France was obliged to disguise himself as a postillion, or a domestic, anxiously altering from time to time the mode of his dress, and inviting the commissioners, who travelled with him to whistle or sing, that the incensed populace might not be aware who was in the carriage. At Organ, the mob brought before him his own effigy dobbled with blood, and stopped his carriage till they exhibited it before his eyes; and in short, from Avignon to La Calade, he was grossly insulted in every town and village, and but for the anxious interference of the commissioners, he would probably have been torn to pieces. The unkindness of the people seemed to make much impression on him. He even shed tears. He shewed also more fear of assassination than seemed consistent with his approved courage; but it must be recollected that the danger was of a new and peculiarly horrible description, and calculated to appal many to whom the terrors of a field of battle were familiar. The bravest Soldier might shudder at a death like that of the De Witts. At La Calade he was equally nervous and exhibited great fear of poison. When he reached Aix, precautions were taken by detachments of gensd'armes, as well as by parties of the allied troops, to ensure his personal safety. At a chateau called Bouillidou, he had an interview with his sister Pauline. The curiosity of the lady of the house, and two or three females, made them also find their way to his presence. They saw a gentleman in an Austrian uniform. "Whom do you wish to see, ladies?" "The Emperor Napoleon." "I am Napoleon." "You jest, sir," replied the ladies. "What! I suppose you expect to see me look more mischievous? Oh yes yes—I confess that since fortune is adverse to me, I must look like a rascal, a miscreant, a brigand. But do you know how this happened? Merely because I wished to place France above England."

FLORIDA.

We gave, a few days ago, from the pen of a friend, some particulars respecting Middle Florida. The following from the *American Quarterly Review*, relative to the Territory generally, may very properly succeed them.

Florida may be considered as embracing three regions: 1st. St. Augustine and the East. Here the land is generally poor, and encumbered with conflicting titles. Excepting its delightful climate and orange groves, St. Augustine has little to recommend it. It has no back country and is rapidly going to decay. 2nd. Pensacola and the Western sea shore. The lands here, likewise, are very barren; but as Pensacola has become a naval *depot*, and contains a strong garrison, it improves very fast. 3rd. Tallahassee, and the country recently acquired from the Indians. Even of this district, says the writer, a large portion is poor pine barrens or marshes; but in the midst of these are found gentle eminences of fertile land, supporting a vigorous growth of oak and hickory, while numerous rivulets of pure water flow through the country, or expand into beautiful lakes. The trade in bulky articles must be principally carried on at St. Marks; but this town being built on a low marshy point, its unhealthiness will prevent its acquiring a large population.

The surface of the country in Florida is generally flat, though it rises in the interior into slight elevations. Towards the sea shore, it abounds in lagoons. From the number of coral reefs, continually increasing, one might conclude that perhaps all Florida was *founded*, so to speak, by molluscous animals, who have built up these enormous piles from the bottom of the ocean. The climate in July, August and September, is hot and peculiarly sultry; during the rest of the year it is mild and pleasant. Even on the inferior lands, almost on pine barrens, the sugar cane is raised with great facility. Colonel Dummet raised in the East 200 barrels, which he sold in Boston at eleven cents a pound. Sugar is not extensively manufactured, because the engine and boilers cost between 3 and $4,000. There is difficulty, too, in procuring the seed, several wagon loads of cane being necessary to produce seed enough for one acre.

We observe by the Pensacola Gazette that a new town to be called *Magnolia*, is about to be established on the river St. Marks, about eight miles from the fort of that name. The site of the new town is said to be in a healthy and secure situation, and that it possesses equal advantages, in point of facilities to trade, with Fort St. Marks. The situation of the latter place is very unfavorable, low, marshy, and wet; in the driest times; and in heavy storms from the South it is perfectly deluged. The Town of Magnolia, therefore, is destined to supply to the merchants of Tallahassee and to the inhabitants of the whole of that section of Florida, a desideratum much needed.

Protection from Hail!—The vineyards in some districts of Switzerland and France, are always liable to destruction from the storms of hail, which occasionally desolate tracts of territory. Hail being a phenomenon dependent upon electricity, conductors to control its effects upon the clouds were attempted in America, upon Dr. Franklin's principle of the lightning rod, in the year 1819. These were called paragreles, and have passed from the new to the old world, where they are said to be crowned with great success. They were made of tall poles of poplar, pine or other wood, with a brass wire the twentieth of an inch in diameter, attached to the pole in its whole extent, resting in a shallow groove, channelled in the wood, and sharpened at the point, which terminates three or four inches above its summit. They should be planted from one to two thousand feet apart.

As early as 1788, the erection of metalic points in the fields for the purpose of "depriving the clouds of their electricity, and thus preventing their resolution into hail," was adopted near Mantua, and it was believed with good effect. It seems probable that the concentration of the electrical fluid in parts of a cloud, may deprive other sections of it of the heat necessary to keep the suspended vapour in solution, and that it consequently is suddenly frozen and falls in hail. The improved paragreles modify the clouds in thunder storms, by influencing and changing the electric character, or by equalizing and softening the fragments of ice into snow, or dissolving them with rain.—Prior to this application of scientific truth, discharges of cannon from high summits were resorted to, in parts of Switzerland and France, for the purpose of warding off the effects of hail, and dispersing the coming storm. A great part of the vineyards of the Canton de Vaud are now guarded by paragreles, and have thus been completely preserved, while fields adjoining those thus defended, have been cut up and destroyed by hail.—*N. Y. Times.*

The population of those portions of Poland which have successively fallen to the share of Russia, is about 20,000,000. To meet the intellectual wants of such a mass of persons, there are but 15 newspapers, eight of which are printed in Warsaw. Our 10 or 12,000,000 are supplied with something like 5 or 600 newspapers. There is a difference here.

SCIENTIFIC.

Revolution of the Magellan Clouds.—It is well known to navigators, that, in the straits of Magellan, so called after the great Spanish navigator whose name they bear, and formed by the island of Terra del Fuega and the Southern extremity of South America, certain nebulæ, of the nature and appearance of the Milky Way, are seen, which have, from the time of their discovery, borne the name of the "Magellan Clouds." They have hitherto been considered as a small portion only of those immense and immeasurable masses of nebulæ scattered over the face of the Heavens, but placed so far beyond the limits of the fixed stars as to induce the great Dr. Herschell to hazard the opinion, that "their very light had been a *million of years* in travelling to our system!" In a recent voyage from India to England, in the ship Thames, Capt. R. L. Frazer, the following observations were made, when in the latitude of 33° to 34° S., and longitude 18° E. of the meridian of Greenwich, within which limits the clouds were clearly to be perceived; namely: That the smaller cloud, or supposed cluster of distant stars, constantly preserved the altitude of 50°, remaining perfectly stationary; while the larger cloud revolved round the smaller one in the space of twenty-four hours, constantly preserving the same distance from it of about 22°.

As the ship progressively approached the equator by sailing to the Northward, the altitude of both clouds of course decreased; but, as long as they were seen, this revolution of the one around the other was uniformly observed; and so satisfied were the observers of the fact, that they have furnished us with a diagram of the position and appearance of the clouds at several periods of observation. Although the rate of motion at which the larger cloud must revolve round the stationary one surpasses all human conception, still when the best astronomers are agreed that the distance even of many of the fixed stars may be such that, "since they were first created, the first beam of light which they emitted has not yet arrived within the limits of our system; while others, which have disappeared, or have been destroyed *for many ages*, will continue to shine in the Heavens till the last ray which they emitted has reached our earth," no rapidity of motion or extension of space can, of themselves, justify credulity, while both are *infinite*. But though such sublime and awful truths must annihilate the pride of finite capacity, and fill the mind of man with wonder and admiration, how must it elevate his conceptions of that Great Source from which emanates such inconceivable grandeur, that its very contemplation paralyzes the strongest mind, and humbles all created beings to the dust.—SPHYNX.

It is of the last importance to season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies in a mind that has received an early tincture of it. Though it may seem extinguished for a while by the cares of the world, the heats of youth, or the allurements of vice, it generally breaks out and discovers itself again as soon as discretion, consideration, age, or misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and overlaid, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered.

A state of temperance, sobriety and justice, without devotion, is a cold, lifeless, insipid condition of virtue; and is rather to be styled philosophy than religion. Devotion opens the mind to great conceptions, and fills it with more sublime ideas than any that are to be met with in the most exalted science; and at the same time warms and agitates the soul more than sensual pleasure.

Addison.

Interesting relaxation!—The Worcester (Eng.) Journal states, that no less than *forty-three* barristers were in attendance at a late Assizes; and that a large majority entertained their hours of leisure at the classical game of "*leap-frog*," an amusement of such high antiquity as to have been quite in vogue among the Greek Academicians. Only think of two score of black robes hopping over each other's heads! and yet why not they, as well as others, enjoy the invigorating influence of athletic exercises? Indeed we regard with peculiar favor the gymnastics which have recently become fashionable; and if regularly practised by gentlemen of sedentary pursuits, we would record fewer untimely deaths, hear less of pulmonary ravages, and see a much smaller number of pallid cheeks and hollow eyes than we are wont to do among the literary and learned.

A most ancient and venerable Bat.—A French journal has a tolerably tough story about a bat killed by a hunter in the environs of Laigle. The lower part of its body was surrounded by a sort of bracelet, of the purest gold, on which were engraved these words: "*Maxim. imp. subj. Gal.* 27, *Aug. Cir. Senon.*" which we may interpret, "The great Emperor Galba conquered Gaul on the 27th August"—whether *Cir. Senon.* stands for *circum Senones*, or not, we cannot say. A particular use was made of bats in the ceremonies of the ancient augurs, but we little dreampt that one of these birds was to be the historian of Galba. The fame of an Emperor beneath the wings of a bat! This bird must have been a "tough senior," about eighteen hundred years old, at the time of his death. This surpasses the Spaniard's salutation.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—Number 4.

In the second of these numbers it was proposed to show, and it is hoped not unsuccessfully, that for inland transportation, especially in our climate, Railways are preferable to Canals. They are cheaper in the first construction. The iron Railway costs not more than half as much as a Canal between such distant extremities as the eastern and western parts of our State. And if it be made of timber having a strap of iron on the top, the expense would again be reduced probably to half of what it would be, if made of iron. Not only is the cost of the Railroad less at first, but it forever continues so in maintenance, repairs, quantity of travelling, and the numerous bridges over a Canal not necessary to a Railway. It is my object now to give more full and convincing evidence of these truths. It shall be such evidence as fears no future examination. It invites and solicits investigation, not theoretical and fanciful, but practical, and such as is confirmed by the incontestable authority of experiments already made.

Anderson was a man of practical knowledge on these subjects. The conclusions which he states are worthy of our confidence as derived from actual observation. One horse, says he, can draw with ease upon a *Canal* twenty tons, and he will do this travelling at the usual rate of horses in a wagon, on a hard smooth turnpike road. He then says that the same horse, on a properly constructed *Railroad*, can carry the same quantity of goods in the same time.*

"Mr. Joseph Wilkes in 1799 stated, that a horse of the value of twenty pounds sterling," which is one hundred dollars of our money, "drew along the declivity of an iron road descending two-eighths and half an eighth of an inch in a yard, twenty-one carriages or wagons laden with coals and timber, weighing thirty-five tons, overcoming the *vis inertiæ* repeatedly with ease."† By overcoming the *vis inertiæ*, is meant the starting of the wagons from a state of rest; and every one knows that this is the greatest difficulty in drawing on any given surface. "The same horse" continues Mr. Wilkes, "drew up the same declivity five tons with ease."

It will readily occur, that in a trade between a seaport town and the upper country, the weight or tonnage to be carried towards the sea is vastly greater than is returned into the country. It will follow therefore, that a Railroad may be properly made to descend in a very small degree, so as to favor the draught in the direction of the heaviest transportation. It is upon this principle that the statement here made is to be understood. If a Railroad descends five-sixteenths of an inch, or which is the same, two and half-eighths of an inch in a yard, it is at the rate of very nearly forty-six feet in a mile. Mr. Wilkes also says, "that when the descent was an inch and three quarters in a yard, it was necessary to slipper‡ or lock the wheels, to prevent the horse being overpowered by the weight pressing upon him."

"On a different Railway one horse, value thirty pounds," or one hundred and fifty dollars, "drew twenty-one wagons of five hundred weight each, which with the loading amounted to one hundred and forty three tons and eight hundred weight, the declivity being one inch to a yard; and up the same he afterwards drew seven tons."

"In the Summer of 1805, a trial was made on the Surry Railway by Mr. Bankes, wherein a horse taken indiscriminately out of a team, drew sixteen wagons, weighing upwards of fifty-five tons, for more than six miles along a level or very slightly declining part of the Railway."§

Now all these are so many unquestionable facts. Let the same circumstances be renewed, and the same results will be experienced before our own eyes, and for our own benefit. The laws of nature do not change, and if such testimony as this do not satisfy our minds, what, it may be asked, will be sufficient to remove our doubts and prepare us to avail ourselves of the great and important practical truths which it is its object to establish? The 20 tons, the 35 tons, the 43 tons and 8 hundred weight, and the 55 tons can be drawn as easily in America as in England. We know that upon our common roads, it takes the force of four or five horses to draw two tons; that is, one horse at least is necessary to half a ton. If one horse then on a Railway, can draw twenty tons with ease, it follows that he will do as much as forty horses usually do in our common transportation. If however, a good horse can on a Railroad draw thirty-five tons, he performs as much as seventy horses do upon our roads. Should we take the third of these numbers, namely forty-three tons, to say nothing of the eight hundred weight, then the effect of a horse applied in one way, is to his effect in the other, as one to eighty-six. But one case of actual trial still remains: Mr. Bankes tells us he made it himself, and his testimony is recorded for our information. He harnessed a horse to the foremost of sixteen wagons, weighing together fifty-five tons, and the horse carried them forward six miles upon a level Railroad, or if it had any declivity, it was so slight as not to be estimated. This is making one horse do as much as a hundred and ten. These things are so astonishing that we are ready at first to pronounce them incredible. They are however incontestible and stubborn facts, and not to be denied. And why should we be disposed to distrust them? They reveal to us powers of mechanism, on which we cannot set a sufficient value. It is properly a subject of the highest interest and exultation to every man, especially to every citizen of a free and enlightened community, that our opportunities are susceptible of such almost inconceivable enlargement, provided we will unite with one another to effect the object. Shall the subjects of monarchies think nothing of employing themselves in securing the advantages of this prodigious efficiency, and we who claim all the energies of personal and public liberty, sit still with our arms folded, and gaze at what they do as though it were visionary extravagance to imagine any thing like it within the compass of our puny efforts!

It appears then not an excessive or gratuitous assumption, when it was asserted that as large a tonnage could be carried by a given power upon a Railway as upon a Canal. But there are different ways of comparing their efficacy, and if this, according to every view, be much the same in both, we shall be left to consult other circumstances in determining our choice of them. "Without calculating," says a practical writer, "upon the immense loads of thirty tons and upwards which have occasionally been moved by one horse upon a level Railway, we can state that an active horse weighing ten hundred weight, conducted by only one man, upon a well constructed edge Railway, will work with ten tons of goods. In the same manner we may take thirty tons as employing the effective labor of the horse and three persons upon a Canal.—From which it will therefore appear, that the expense of trackage per ton is pretty much the same in both systems; while the first cost, and consequently the toll or dues, must be greatly in favour of the Railway."*

Nothing has yet been said respecting the *locomotive* engine. By this is meant a steam engine propelling a carriage by which it is borne, as the steamboat is moved by the engine fastened into it. This contrivance strikes us as approximating perfection, by imitating an animal power. It is independent, however, of animal force, and has the advantage in uniting energy with the untiring property of mechanism. It were to be wished that a description at once brief and easily intelligible could be given of this engine, but this is scarcely possible. The mind of one little accustomed to complicated machinery, soon becomes fatigued and confused, and his curiosity is disappointed. An actual inspection is better than an hundred attempts to describe it, and even a good engraving makes it easily comprehensible. It is hoped, however, that we shall feel no less assured of the perfection of this gigantick automaton, as it may well be called, for the purposes to which it is applied, than if it were before our eyes, and performing its operations with all that elegance, gracefulness and power of movement which excite at once the admiration and astonishment of the spectator. On the Hetton Railway in England, it has been for some time in use. Mr. William Strickland, Civil Engineer of the Pennsylvania Society for Internal Improvement, witnessed its operations, and he tells us its cost is four hundred pounds sterling, or two thousand dollars. This gentleman went to England in the employment of the Society, to enlarge his views, and bring back important information respecting Canals and Railroads. He says that "this *Locomotive* engine has drawn on a level, twenty-seven wagons, weighing ninety-four tons, at the rate of four miles an hour, and that when lightly laden it will travel ten miles an hour. The wagons drawn by it cost twenty-eight pounds sterling each, that is a hundred and forty dollars. The wagon bodies are seven feet nine inches long, five feet wide at the top, and three feet six inches deep. The wheels are three feet in diameter, and weigh each two hundred and fifty pounds."†

For further satisfaction I shall extract a statement from Mr. Jessop, a noted civil Engineer of England. These are his words: "A *locomotive* engine of ten horses power, will draw one hundred and twenty tons, at the rate a draught horse generally travels; or fifty tons at the rate of six miles an hour. The engine requires the attendance of only a man and a boy, at a daily expense of five shillings," (sterling.) "The coal consumed in ten hours would be from twenty to thirty hundred weight. Therefore the expense altogether would be less than thirty shillings per day, for which fifty tons may be conveyed sixty miles in ten hours, which is less than half a farthing per ton per mile. So that making ample allowance for delays, the return of the empty carriages, the cost and maintenance of the engines, and providing the wagons, the expense is altogether inconsiderable."‡

But while these proofs are detailed of the great advantages of Railroads, in comparison with Canals, on which the steam engine cannot be used, it is probable a more embarrassing difficulty is suggested, than any relating to the great value and importance of these advantages. It is not so much from doubts respecting the efficacy of a Railway, it will be said, that we question its expediency for *us*, but from the vast funds necessary to the construction of it. Now it is my intention to show that this is not a real difficulty. Let us come to it at once then, and look at it in all its terrors. The number of taxable polls in the State of North Carolina is a hundred and thirty-five thousand. This number is derived from the Comptroller's Report of last year (1826.) An annual payment of 37 cents by each individual, raises at once the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year. Let any one try the numbers for himself, or let him get his neighbor to do it for him, and he will find it to be so. It cannot be that the payment of 37 cents a year upon each poll for five years, is so great that we ought not to consent to it, provided we are made sure of the result. It is upon this condition then, that it is proposed, and upon this alone, that it shall be adequate to procure to the citizens of our State, so easy and cheap a conveyance for their goods and productions, their manufactures and their mines, that when it now costs them thirty dollars, it shall not cost them one.

Let a Railway be commenced at Newbern, under the directions of a proper Engineer, such as now can be easily had in the United States; let it be constructed in as direct a line as possible to Raleigh, and thence continued through the middle of the State to the Mountains. In two years and a half it would be extended far above the Capital of the State. Through this it evidently ought to pass, as centrally situated in regard to the general direction of our boundaries on the north and south, and as being our metropolis, its growing importance ought to be fostered with affection and interest by us all. It is not to be doubted that if the sum of fifty thousand dollars were by a Legislative determination of the State, annually appropriated for five years to this purpose, and capitalists were invited and permitted to subscribe fifty thousand more, the sum would be realized instantly and in the best of hands. Nor can we suppose there would be any difficulty in a repetition of the same thing every year for the whole time of five years necessary to the work. More than fifty thousand dollars a year to be thus subscribed, should not be admissible, nor should the owners of such capital be allowed to hope for more than eight per cent. after it should become productive. For it is necessarily understood that the dividend to be paid must be made good by tolls upon travelling and transportation. On this account the whole sum subscribed should be understood from the beginning to be returnable by the State, in five years from the time of completing the work. It is of the last importance that the public should not part with their power over all extensive works calculated to facilitate commercial intercourse. This is the policy now wisely and resolutely practised in other States, and to this every country discreet in its economy should tenaciously adhere.

The reader now has under his view such a plan as naturally results from the best methods of providing for the ease and cheapness of commercial intercourse, and from a combination of all the interests of the State in carrying into effect a single enterprize. It has been the object of these numbers, 1. To show with conclusive evidence, in the present state of the arts, the best and cheapest methods of opening the market to the people of the state. It is by means of Railroads, instead of Canals, or any other instrumentality which we can adopt. Indeed, if they be preferable to Canals, none will hesitate to think them superior to all other means of intercourse. 2. It is recommended to commence a Railroad from Newbern to Raleigh, and thence through the middle of the State to the Mountains. 3. As soon as it can be made to appear that this will with certainty accomplish the object of throwing open to the people an easy and unexpensive conveyance of goods and produce to the best market, both domestic and foreign, it is taken for granted that there is not a citizen of the state who would think it oppressive to him to pay annually thirty seven cents as a poll tax, amounting to one dollar and eighty five cents apiece in five years, for effecting in that time this great and important object. 4. It is not understood that the work can be completed by the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars thus raised at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year, but that combined with like sums to be subscribed annually by capitalists, returnable in five years after the work is finished, it will be found amply sufficient for the intended object. 5, and lastly. Before resolving to commence the execution of this work, having for its object the individual and public prosperity of our State, a Civil Engineer of unquestionable integrity and practical skill be employed for a year, to determine and report to the Legislature and the people, on the practicability, the expense, and all the merits of such a work.

It is hoped that every individual will see the wisdom of declining all prepossessions on a subject like this, relating not only to the general good, but to the personal interest of every man. It is proposed in our future numbers, to set this matter much more fully before us. It is believed that where any undertaking will certainly be for the good of a free and enlightened people, they will, with full opportunity, see it to be so. And it is the great and distinguishing advantage of a popular government, that it is administered by a power which will be faithful to the interest and happiness of the whole.

CARLTON.

September 24, 1827.

See "Anderson's Recreations." It may be proper explicitly to say that by a ton is here meant as usual 20 hundred weight.

† Rees's Cyclopædia: Article *Canal*, p. 69, Bradford's edition, Philadelphia.

‡ It may be well to explain, that a wheel is sometimes made to slide down a hill not upon the tire, but upon a plate of iron turned up on each side to confine the rim upon it, and attached to the side of the carriage by a chain. Such a plate of iron is called the shoe or slipper. It is preferred because it prevents the tire of the locked wheel from wearing out faster than that of the others.

§ To spread the pressure of large burdens upon a Railroad, as well as for other reasons, it is customary to employ a number of wagons in succession, each connected by a chain with the preceding.

* Edin. Encyc. Article *Railway*, p. 2, Am. Ed.

† Strickland's Reports pp. 28, 29.

‡ See the same work pp. 31, 32.

United States.—Nature has divided the U. States into three grand divisions by bold geographical outlines, as well as by difference of productions; viz. the Northern, Southern and Western Sections. In these different sections are found the germs of our prosperity, and the grounds on which we build our sanguine hope of the future glory of the republic.

The Northern section, bounded on one side by the ocean, is blessed by nature with capacious harbours. The foreign commerce of the United States will always be principally in her hands. She already possesses the greatest portion of it and the coasting trade, which the want of enterprize in the South and the inland section of the West, prevent from entering into competition.—From the ingenuity of her citizens, and the water power within her limits, it requires no prophetic eye to tell that the Manufactures of the United States will be almost wholly furnished by this section. The North has not the fertile soil of the West, and the coldness of her climate is unfavorable to the staple articles of the South, but commerce and manufactures will always pour an abundant supply of wealth into her bosom.

The Southern States, from the mildness of their climate, will always enjoy the advantage of raising certain articles of commerce, which only flourish in warm latitudes. The staple article of cotton is produced almost exclusively in the Southern section.—Besides this they also produce the sugar cane, rice, tobacco, and naval stores. Cotton and sugar alone would be sufficient to enrich this section. The climate is said by enlightened judges to be favorable to the cultivation of the vine. It only needs enterprize on the part of the citizens to make it succeed. At a day perhaps not far distant we may find wines equalling those of France, added to the rich products of the South.—There can be no doubt but that the breeding of the silk worm would likewise succeed. The climate is also said to be favorable to the olive, fig, and other tropical fruits.

The Western section, from the fertility of its soil, may be justly called the garden of the world. Food is produced with little labour, and in such abundance as to excite the admiration of visiters from the less fertile soil of the Northern States. Nearly every necessary of life can here be found. Iron, coal, and salt are bountifully scattered over each of the Western States by the provident hand of nature. Cotton flourishes in Tennessee and in part of Missouri. Kentucky produces hemp equal to the Russian, and large quantities of tobacco for exportation. Lead ore is found in immense quantities in the mines of Missouri—sufficient in amount to supply the world. The mechanic arts in the West have arrived at considerable perfection. Large quantities of mechanic work are yearly exported to the Southern States, where it finds a ready market. Many droves of live stock are taken yearly from the Western to the Northern States; where they command a higher price than those raised in the neighborhood of the Atlantic cities.

These three sections of the Union have the materials to build a great and lasting empire. The different pursuits of the citizens of each section are already distinctly marked out, and in the course of a century, will become still more evident. At that period we may expect to see the Northern States yield to no superior on earth in commerce, and from the excellence of their manufactures, and their abundance, they will not only be able to supply the United States, but likewise other nations. The South, in possession of her rich staple articles of exports, will always flourish. The West will become a flourishing garden from which the rest of the States will be supplied with provisions. It can readily be seen that we can soon become independent of every nation. An internal commerce can be carried on between the different sections, which will afford every comfort necessary to the existence of man. The Agricultural productions of the West can be exchanged for the Manufactures of the North, or for the money or staple articles of the South. The North can be supplied with cotton for her manufactures from the South, and with wool by her own citizens, or those of the West. The manufactures that the South consumes can be procured from the North, in exchange for her productions. The different interests and advantages of each section of the Union point out plainly the necessity of living in fellowship and harmony, and the increase in strength and prosperity to which we are destined to arrive, by following such a rule, no man can scarcely venture to predict.

Ohio State Journal.

The Crops.—The cotton crops in this State, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, from the best information we have received, will, this year, fall short of their usual quantity; and it is stated in the Southern Advocate of the 7th inst. printed at Huntsville, Alabama, that this has been the most disastrous season for the agriculturist, that has ever been experienced since the settlement of that state; that there will not be throughout North Alabama and Tennessee, exceeding one half the usual quantity of cotton per acre; and that South Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have been literally burnt up by the drought. The same paper also states that there are neighborhoods where scarcely a bushel of corn per acre will be made on good land, and it is certain that there will be a scarcity of that indispensible grain. In other neighborhoods, where they have enjoyed seasonable and refreshing showers, the corn is tolerably good and the cotton large and promising, though the *rot* has for the first time made its appearance in the latter. This is a new disease in Alabama, and how far it will affect the present crop, is entirely unknown. In closing its remarks on the subject of the drought, the Advocate says: "The growth of young fruit trees and shrubbery, which has fallen under our special observation, is not one half so great as in ordinary years; indeed, the intensity of the drought is visible throughout the vegetable creation."—*Ral. Star.*

Petersburg, (Va.) September 28.

Aurora Borealis.—For about the third or fourth time within our recollection, we had, on Tuesday night last, a full display of that wonderful phenomenon, the Aurora Borealis, or the Northern lights. It made its appearance as soon as the rays of the sun disappeared; and such was its brilliancy, that the moon gave only a faint light, although she was unobscured by any intervening cloud. After the moon went down, the coruscations were more brilliant, in proportion to the darkness created by the disappearance of that planet.

We have only a slight recollection of the previous appearances of the Aurora Borealis in this latitude; but we are satisfied that on the few occasions on which we have hitherto witnessed it, its brilliancy was in no respect any way equal to what was witnessed on Tuesday night.

This phenomenon was witnessed during the greater part of the night, and its brilliancy is represented by those who saw it, as more intense about two o'clock in the morning.

Savannah, Sept. 27.

Health of the City.—The report of the Board of Health this day is, we regret to say, more unfavorable than for many years past. Notwithstanding, however, the number of deaths announced, and a part of them by malignant fever, we are fully authorized in saying that no epidemic exists among us. We cannot perceive that any alarm is entertained by our citizens, as almost every one of those cases termed "malignant" has some peculiar circumstances attending it, that in a great measure accounts for its fatal termination. It is not our wish, anxious as we are to see them, to encourage the immediate return of our absent citizens; but, on the contrary, we advise them to defer it for a short time, or at any rate until more favorable reports from our very vigilant Board of health will warrant it.—*Georgian.*

Military Schools.—We observe with regret the extension of the *mania*, so we must call it, for military schools. Capt. Partridge travels through the country parading a parcel of boys in uniform, who, because they can go well through the manual, and march the lock-step, are supposed to be equally well grounded in more useful knowledge. We observe that at Rochester, in this State, a public meeting of the citizens was held, and a most respectable committee was appointed, to confer with Capt. Partridge on the expediency of his establishing a school there. We are well-wishers, most certainly, to the prosperity of Rochester, but we a good deal doubt whether it would be advanced by turning their youth into make-believe soldiers, and inspiring them with the notion that bullet buttons and a bayonet, can usefully supply the place of sound learning, or turning their young hearts with the pretension, pomp, and parade of arms, instead of filling them with lessons of wisdom, and precepts of humility.—*N. Y. American.*

Cobbett.—The Edinburgh Review, speaking of William Cobbett, describes him as "The fiercest and basest libeller of the age, the hostile politician, the fraudulent debtor, the ungrateful friend, whom England has twice spewed out to America, whom America, *though far from squeamish*, has twice vomited back to England."

In Ohio, a man advertises that he will exchange a terrestrial and celestial globe for a horse. Richard the 3d, in his greatest strait, offered only his kingdom; but this man offers worlds.

Progress of Refinement.—We cut the following *important* notification from a Cincinnati paper.

Important.—A meeting of the young gentlemen of Fashion and Leisure, of Cincinnati, will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely, on business of great importance. Sept. 8.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Septem

The Packet ship Leeds, Capt. S[mith], which arrived on Saturday from L[iverpool], brought us our usual supply of L[ondon] pers to the 23d, and Liverpool to ult. Their contents are not ho[wever] much importance. The arrange[ments] forming a new Ministry were not tirely completed, in consequence o[f] sence of Mr. Huskisson, to whom t[he] cellorship of the Exchequer had be[en] ed. No answer had yet been recei[ved] him. Mr. H. was at Munich on t[he] August, and had left there to g[o] Baths at Gastein. If he should cept, it was supposed Mr. Herri[es] be called to that office. The Duke lington has again accepted the com[mand] the army. No changes have ta[ken] to alter the character of the Mini[stry].

The Emperor of Russia has ra[tified] Treaty for the pacification of G[reece] tered into by Russia, France, and E[ngland].

The Russian fleet, consisting of of the line, four frigates, and a sailed from Portsmouth on the 20th gust, for the Mediterranean. The der of the squadron would return stadt in a few days. It was repo[rted] the different European squadrons assemble at Milo, in the Archip[elago] the 15th of September.

The accounts from Constantino[ple] the 10th of July. The Ministers of lied Powers held frequent confere[nces] couriers were daily coming and go[ing] ports were circulated there that an squadron, with a large body of tro[ops] to proceed to the Mediterranean.

The London Sun of the 22d [says] "We understand it is expected adv[ices] reach town before the end of the week from Constantinople, which will accounts of the way in which the D[ivan] received the Treaty for the pacific[ation] Greece. Apprehensions are entertai[ned] an explosion of some sort will take Constantinople on the receipt of the ty."

Mr. Canning, it seems, has, acc[ording] London papers, died poor; his pro[perty] sworn under £25,000, though an economical in his habits. It was that some mark of public gratitude bestowed on his children, if they condition to need it.

On Wednesday the Senatus Aca[demicus] of the University of Edinburgh c[onferred] the degree of Doctor of Medicine gentlemen, after having gone thro[ugh] appointed examinations. This is the greatest number that ever grad[uated] any one year at this University.

It is announced that an Algerine has been sunk by an English corvett[e] it attempted to search, taking it for ship.

A dreadful fire at Jassy, (the c[apital] Moldavia) has reduced to ashes of that city. Nearly 800 houses, the palace of the Hospodar with chives were destroyed. The palac[es] Bolands, Boznowan, Ghika, Pallac[e] macki, &c., almost all the wa[ter] 15 churches, including the Met[hodist] Church and the Catholic Conve[nt] fallen a prey to the raging eleme[nt]. damage is beyond calculation. U[p] moment, above 50 dead bodies h[ave] dug out of the ruins. The prince had but just time to escape with h[is] by a back door. Above 10,000 have no roof to shelter them, and about in despair. It was only by ordinary exertions that the residen[ce] Austrian Agent and that of the C[ourt] which is near at hand, were saved. ful beyond description, especial[ly] night set in, was the appearance tent of two miles, all in flames.—[The] horrors was added the circumstan[ce] was necessary to release all the m[en] who were in prison, as the dungeo[ns] za, in which they were confined, w[ere] fire. These wretches threatened the remaining part of the city—[but] most active exertions of the m[en] and the inhabitants could keep check. What a frightful prospect ed itself the following morning, sun, appearing as red as blood, re[flected] ruins of the unhappy city, and which were yesterday the abode [of] and luxury, we saw only unfortunat[es] es crying in despair amid this sce[ne] olation, or endeavoring to extric[ate] the rubbish the burnt bodies of t[heir] tions.

"At the moment when I close t[his] a part of the city is again in flam[es] storm still rages with unabated f[ury] nipotence alone can save us from truction."

Liverpool, A

"Our Cotton Market this week has guid and quiet state. The speculative week has ceased, the demand from the been extremely moderate, and the mid[dling] er qualities have declined 1-8th per lb. The sales from the 18th inst. to last ev[ening] inclusive, amounted to 7900 bags."

At the royal naval dinner given pool, on the 21st ult. to celebrate day of the Duke of Clarence, lord miral, "The health of the Presid[ent] United States" was given as one gular toasts. On which Admi[ral] "sincerely thanked the company f[or] nor they had done to that gentlem[an] a native of America and a subject country, he hoped the two state long be united in brotherly union.

Parasite.—One of our modern being reproached for dining so o[ften] at the tables of other people. "W[hat] you have me do?" replied he, pressed." "True," returned th[e] "there is nothing so pressing as h[unger]

Washington, September 24.

that two Conventions between STATES and GREAT BRITAIN have ed at the Department of State, concluded and signed in the ear- st month, a few days before Mr. outh, by Mr. Gallatin, and Messrs. Addington. By one of them, the le of the Convention of 1818, ates the joint occupation of the nd the Stony Mountains, is con- by the other, the Commercial of 1815, which was continued by ntioned Convention of 1818, is ued. The duration of the Con- 818, having been limited to ten would have expired on the 20th 828, on that day the existing Convention and the Article the country beyond the Rocky would have terminated but for Conventions. They are now to definitely as to time, each party right to put an end to either of welve months notice given to the —*Nat. Int.*

an Commodore John Rogers has ted a Commissioner of the Navy. is now complete—consisting of Rodgers, President, and Com- ngey and Warrington.—*Nat. Int.*

aton.—The *U. S. Telegraph*, in the report that Major Eaton inten- y to Mr. Buchanan, says "This us—Major Eaton was in company nd, who wrote to us a few days expressed his approbation and con- with our views of Mr. Buchanan's

ited States' Telegraph contains a a gentleman of the first respecta- the editor) who states, that it will in case Mr. Clay appeals to the Representatives, "that a member s acknowledged that he personal- upon Mr. Adams, and said to him presidential election was approach- Mr. Clay might be regarded as ne sixth of the Union; and he wish- , if he was elected, what station would fill in the Cabinet; and that s replied that the west was an im- tion of the Union; and that should ed, her claims would entitle her dis- citizen to an important place in t—or words to this effect. y state this, as matter of record. t recollect to have seen any inti- hat Mr. Clay intended again to ap- e House of Representatives. We hat the name of the letter writer, e member of Congress, will be given uired; and that the connexion, if a- en the latter and Mr. Clay will be *Wilmington Recorder.*

ars by the Proceedings of the Le- of New York, that the proposition e law, so that the Electors for t and Vice President should be cho- General Ticket, instead of Districts, in the Senate, only 3 voting for it.

ng new.—The grand jury of Blount have presented the Executive ad- ion of the United States, for "bold g usurpation of power," for "in- d corruption," and sundry other . They will be tried December, *Rush.*

ntleman entirely conversant with , who has great opportunities to the extent of improvements, gives opinion that TWELVE HUNDRED and ffices have been commenced in Phi- this summer, nearly the whole of ill be completed by Christmas. *U. S. Gazette.*

e Mayor's Court at Philadelphia, 24 men Tailors were lately tried, char- h a conspiracy to raise their wages the usual rate—to compel their em- Messrs. Robb & Wineberger, to by certain men dismissed by them, obstruct them in their business—to- injure certain individuals in Robb & erger's service. The jury brought in ct of guilty on the count charging the nts with seducing men from Robb & erger's service, and not guilty on all ounts. A motion was made for a ial.

of the chief beauties in a female cha- is that modest reserve, that retiring g, which avoids the public eye, and ncerted even at the gaze of admira- When a girl ceases to blush, she the most powerful charm of beau- hat extreme sensibility which it in- may be considered as a weakness umbrance to the other sex, but in fe- is peculiarly engaging. Blushing is from being necessarily attendant on hat it is the usual companion of in- ce.

ad your punctuation.—A person who dvertised some time since, in a Vir- paper, was described as having "a urned up in the middle about 6 feet up."

ea.—There is a pleasant scene in one Italian authors between a spy and a nal who employed him. The spy be- in low voice, "Such a one whispered by hearing, that your Eminence was a great poltroon." Having given his m time to take that down, he adds, another called the Cardinal a mercena- heal in a public conversation. The inal coolly bids him go on; and the spy eeds to load him with reports of the e nature, till the Cardinal rises in great th, calls him an impudent scoundrel, kicks him out of the room.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 4, 1827.

Carleton, No. 4.—It is with much deference that we dissent from one of the recommendations in the number of 'Carlton' which we this day publish. In all our attempts at Internal Improvement, a great fault has been, that too much was undertaken at once, so that the public resources proved unequal to the accomplishment of any. So we think it would be with the proposition of Carlton to construct a Railroad from Newbern to the Mountains. The sum mentioned is 500,000 dollars; the time required, *five years!* We think this will never do. An experiment (for such it will be to the people of this state) should not be made upon so large a scale. Indeed, we do not hazard much in saying it never will be; the character of our Legislature is too well established for that. The very idea that the work proposed could not be completed in less time than five years, that one part would be decaying before the other was finished, will seal the fate of the scheme. All that we can hope for is, that some Road requiring less time and money will be constructed, that the people may *see and experience* its beneficial effects; and then there will be no reason to fear that others will not follow. If we did not fear the charge of selfishness, we would suggest that Carlton might employ his powerful pen in setting forth the advantages of a work much more feasible, which would probably cost one-fifth of the sum, and require one-fifth of the time, for its accomplishment. We mean a Railroad between this place and the head of tide water in the Cape Fear. The distance is about fifty or sixty miles, the ground almost a perfect level, the materials on the spot, through the whole distance. The quantity of produce and goods to be transported is greater than at any other point in the State; and it is now saddled with the heavy charges incident to an uncertain and protracted navigation. These charges would be obviated by a Railroad, and the farmers of the extensive country which now trades to this place would be the gainers; besides that much of the trade of the southwestern counties, which now goes into South Carolina and Georgia, might be diverted into its natural channel.

We have only time to throw together these hasty suggestions. If, as we fondly hope, the attention of the next Legislature should be seriously directed to Railroads, the interests of Fayetteville and Wilmington will have able representatives.

A stranger was arrested in this town last week on suspicion of being the robber of an equestrian corps in Alabama, a few months since. After two separate examinations, he was discharged. We notice that the real robber, *Charles Boyden*, has been arrested at Ithica, N. York, and $1380 of the money recovered. He had been enjoying himself on a tour to Niagara Falls, &c.

Beatty's Bridge, in Bladen county.—The Wilmington Recorder states that a good Flat has been provided at this place, by means of which travellers can pass with safety and convenience, until the Bridge (which was damaged by the late storm) can be repaired.

Mrs. Hemans, the celebrated poetess, has declined the offer of $1500 per annum to come to this country and edit the Philadelphia Album.

The New York papers state that the Washington Letters, which have been sometime in the hands of Mr. Sparks, are now ready for publication. Agents are now in that city procuring subscribers.

☞ The very witty attempt in yesterday's Journal to gloss over its falsehoods of last week relative to the Fayetteville market, is—worthy of its editor. We must say, however, that we have some faint hope of bringing him again into the ways of decency and truth, since he is so far ashamed as not again to make the assertions which we took the liberty to correct. The only evidence of his talent in that line, is exhibited in the utter perversion and misrepresentation of all that we said in setting him right.

The drift of the second paragraph in which we are dishonored by his notice, is, that this paper is not sufficiently scurrilous—that we do not lie and blackguard, to promote the Jackson cause. No, we cannot: one paper of that character is enough in this town: we have no desire to interfere with its trade. We wish to defeat, not promote, the re-election of Mr. Adams, and we think a decent course best calculated to effect that object. However, "many men many minds."

☞*New Work.*—As it is our desire to mollify the temper of the editor of the N. C. Journal, whose "evil passions" we have unwittingly excited, we take the first opportunity to do so, by bespeaking the public patronage for a new work which will shortly issue from the Journal press, in which will be taught, (in connexion with Mrs. Glass's Recipes for Cooking) the most approved mode of securing a "niche in the temple of fame," that is to say, a seat in the House of Representatives, Clerkship of the County Court, Comptrollership of the state, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.—Although we have "never seen this work," we can assure the public that it will be very valuable, since it is founded on the actual experience of the author, who, as he wishes to remain *incog.* will publish the work anonymously. We apprehend, however, that it will be impossible to conceal himself,—the cloven foot will be seen; and therefore we think it necessary to inform the public that the editor of the Journal is not the author. His *modesty!!!!* would be offended by the supposition.

Now if, this don't pacify the editor of the Journal we shall never again believe in the proverbial sweetness of his temper.

The Raleigh Register, and some other papers, labor under a mistake in asserting that Mr. Markley, whose name has been so often introduced in connexion with the Jackson & Clay controversy, was not a friend of Mr. Clay. We have several good and sufficient reasons for knowing that he *was* a friend of Mr. Clay, and it is proper that that fact should have its due weight upon the question, whether he acted as the agent of Mr. Clay in the attempts which he made to ascertain General Jackson's intentions as to the appointment of a Secretary of State, in case he were elected President. In the first place, we have Mr. Buchanan's assurance that he was Mr. Clay's friend. He says, "I do not remember whether I mentioned his name, [Mr. Markley's] or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay;" which, if we understand the meaning of words, is equivalent to an assertion that Mr. M. *was* a friend of Mr. Clay. Secondly, we have had the personal assurance of a Member of Congress who messed with Mr. Markley during that session of Congress, that he was a friend of Mr. Clay. And, thirdly, we have the assurance of a gentleman of this town, (and an administration man too) who conversed with Mr. Markley previous to the Presidential election, that he was a friend of Mr. Clay. All these gentlemen are of undoubted veracity, and their testimony settles the point with us. But it may be asked, how came Mr. Markley to vote for Gen. Jackson in the House of Representatives. We answer, that Pennsylvania was almost unanimous for him, and Mr. M. dared not go counter to the will of his constituents. Besides, his friend Mr. Clay was not before the House and could not be voted for.

The Raleigh Register thinks, because Gov. Clinton wished President Adams success in the Administration of the Government, that he would be liable to the charge of inconsistency if he now opposed the Administration. May be so; but from all that we have ever heard of New York Politics, the offence would not be deemed a very heinous one. As regards the support given to *men*, there is no more vacillating and inconsistent people than the New Yorkers. It is only in the prosecution of those grand measures which tend to the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the people that New York has been consistent. But Gov. Clinton's good wishes, to which the Register refers, were expressed before Mr. Adams came into office; and of course before it was known what policy he would pursue. Consequently his present opposition cannot render him obnoxious to a charge of inconsistency.

Jackson and Clay.—Judge Isaacs, a member of Congress from Tennessee, having been called upon for a statement of what he knew relative to 'the bargain,' &c. has published a letter in the Tennessee papers, from which we extract the following, being all the material part:

"In the winter of 1824—5, after it was known that Mr. Clay had not received a sufficient number of electoral votes to bring him before the House of Representatives as a candidate for President; and before I had heard of any indications being given by him and his friends, of the course which they ultimately took in the election; I met with Mr. Markley of Pennsylvania, in the lobby of the H. of Representatives, in the morning, a little before the meeting of the House; we were sitting on a sofa in the right wing from the door. Mr. Markley introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke encouragingly of General Jackson's prospect of success, to which I very readily assented. Mr. Markley however proceeded further, and with more than ordinary interest and earnestness (as I thought) insisted that Gen. Jackson if elected, *ought to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and urged to me the necessity of having the thing so understood*; and said that he wished to see Mr. Eaton about it. In answer to that, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay; but told him that as Gen. Jackson I could say nothing. I did not know what his intentions were upon the contingency mentioned, and consequently had no authority to communicate any thing. My object was to let the matter presented by this part of the conversation rest just where I found it; and that the proposition made should neither become of more or less weight from any thing I might say, for I knew nothing that would enable me to incline either way; and I sought to be so understood. Here the conversation ended. The words used in it I have not attempted to give, but their import was what I have stated.

After the adjournment of the House, on the same day, I met with Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania on the way to our lodgings, about where we passed the enclosure that surrounds the capitol; we walked together about half a mile, taking the pavement on the left side of Pa. Avenue. The points on which our conversation turned, I will relate as I now recollect them. Upon our falling in together, Mr. Buchanan let me know that Mr. Markley had been talking with him, and had pressed him for information on the subject of Cabinet appointments, in the event of General Jackson's election. I soon discovered from Mr. Buchanan's conversation, that the proposition to him had been varied from that made to me in the morning, at least presented in another view. The information which seemed to be sought through Mr. Buchanan, was an assurance to be relied on, *that Mr. Adams would not be continued in the State Department.* We talked about these propositions, and their probable bearings on the election. I expressed the fullest conviction that Gen. Jackson would give no assurance as to who would, or who would not, be appointed, and that his friends could not say any thing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan suggested that he thought the subject ought to be well considered—That an answer would be expected. These I understood to be his apprehensions.—If nothing was communicated on which Mr. C. and his friends could rely, that Mr. Adams would have a manifest advantage over Gen. Jackson in the contest—because it had already been rumored, that if elected, Gen. Jackson would continue Mr. Adams in his (then) present office, and this would be turned to the account of the latter—on the other hand, the election of Mr. Adams would necessarily leave the Department of State vacant. And he insisted that the effect of these circumstances ought to be counteracted. That Gen. Jackson ought to be informed of these matters, and mentioned Mr. Eaton or myself as most suitable to make the communication to him. I perceived and admitted the effect which these circumstances might have on the event (if such means were to be used and regarded.) I spoke of the supposition respecting Mr. Adams being continued in the State Department as wholly unauthorized by Gen. Jackson or his friends, so far as I knew. That as to myself, I was so well apprized of the General's determination to remain silent upon all subjects calculated to give direction to the progress of the election, till it was over, that I could not with propriety lay the subject before him; but said that if he (Mr. B.) thought it indispensable, to go himself and talk with Jackson; the same delicacy which would prevent me, would not apply to him. I don't know whether Mr. Buchanan had concluded to go or not, when our conversation was broken off by our being joined by Mr. Clay, who had overtaken us."

It must be recollected that Mr. Markley, who was so anxious to ascertain who was to be Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, was the *personal friend* of Mr. Clay. We do not think that a statement from him would be amiss. The public seem to expect it.

Falsehoods.—There are so many false and exaggerated statements imposed upon editors, and by them upon the public, that one hardly knows what to believe. An instance of this shameless deception has just been exposed. Several weeks since, we copied the following paragraph, which was 'going the rounds:'

"*From the American Sentinel.*

"Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, one of those representatives in Congress who, notwithstanding the popular voice and instruction of his State, voted to elect John Q. Adams President, has, in a recent speech, openly avowed, that "When we got to Washington, we found that Crawford was out of the question. We ascertained, that if General Jackson was elected, he would not appoint our friend Clay Secretary of State. We then ascertained distinctly, that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he would appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State: Under these circumstances, we determined to vote for him."

Mr. Trimble, in a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, expressly contradicts this statement. He says 'it is utterly false:' he 'never used such language to any man on any occasion.' We believe the story originated with a Virginia paper, on the 'authority of a highly respectable gentleman.' Come from what quarter it might, the author should be exposed.

Mobile, September 15.

Mexican Squadron.—On Saturday last we stated on the authority of Capt. Fisher, who spoke one of Commodore Porter's vessels bound to Pensacola, that the Mexican Squadron had been ordered to leave Key West by the Collector. Commodore Porter arrived here on Sunday, from whom we received the following note, correcting the error which he believed had crept into our paper.

"Com. Porter presents his respects to the Editor of the Mobile Commercial Register, and begs leave to correct an error which has crept into his paper of the 8th, respecting the Mexican Squadron. Com. Porter assures the Editor of the Register that the Squadron left Key West for Pensacola in consequence of orders which he himself gave to that effect, and solely for the purpose of relieving the government of the United States from any embarrassments which it might feel itself under from remaining longer there.

"There is not the least reason to believe that the squadron was ordered from there by the Collector.

"*Mobile, Sunday, 9th Sept.* 1827."

[The Editor of the *Mobile Register* states that the above information was received from one of Comm. Porter's officers.]

The height of the principal cataract of the Falls of Niagara has hitherto been known only from geometrical observations, from which it was estimated at 160 feet. An Albany gentleman who visited them on the late occasion has ascertained, by actual measurement, that the height is 158 feet, 4 inches. The gentleman stood upon the new bridge recently erected from the west end of Goat Island, extending to the Terrapin rocks, 3000 feet from the shore. A piece of scantling was projected from the railing of the bridge over the edge of the precipice, from which was suspended a cord with a weight attached, reaching fairly to the water in a perpendicular line. The length of the cord to the surface of the water at the brink, was 13 feet 1 inch.

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, on the 24th ult., Mr. JAMES MURRY, of Duplin county, aged 36, to Mrs. FANNY WIELDER, of the former county, aged 74 years.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, Mr. HENRY WARD, formerly of this town, to Mrs. MARY ANN RICKS, widow of the late Dr. James Ricks of Haywood, Chatham county.

DIED,

Yesterday, Mrs. NOTT, mother of Mr. Wm. Nott, of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, new, $9 50; do. old, 8 50 a 9 25. Bacon 10. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 50. Flour, $4 a 4 50. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, per bag, 2 75. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 37. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 10. prime 11. Salt, Liver. 80 a 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 a 3 25. Ap. Brandy 32 a 35. Whiskey, 32½. Wheat 75 a 80, pr. bushel.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Frances Augusta, Gibbs, Philadelphia.
Schr. Alpha, Pierce, Martinique.
Brig John, Winchell, New York.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Brig Superior, Elliss, Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Schr. Penobscot Packet, Small, Curracoa.
Schr. Magnet, Robinson, New York.
Schr. Fairplay, Scott, Philadelphia.
Schr. Camden, Hiscock, New York.
Schr. Gov. Paris, Chisolm, St. Thomas.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. Bradford & Co. are informed that Wm. Bradford, surviving partner, will be at Fayetteville about the 15th instant, to attend to the settlement of such demands as have not already been adjusted with the subscriber. Suits, thereafter, will be brought against all delinquents. JOHN LIPPITT.

October 4, 1827. 39tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle, as he intends to leave this place next Spring, and wishes to close his business without trouble or expense to those who owe him. A speedy attention to this notice will save costs. D. CALDER.

Fayetteville, October 2, 1827. 39-3w.

Drawing

OF the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7, is received, and the following are the numbers drawn from the wheel, viz.

4—13—22—54—31—18—50—46.

YATES & McINTYRE.

Renew your prizes in the *Rhode Island Lottery*, Class No. 8, to be drawn this day in Providence.

CAPITAL PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

Price of Whole Tickets $4, Shares in proportion; to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, on early application to YATES & McINTYRE.

October 3. *Raleigh or Fayetteville.*

Neill McPherson, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from his stand on Green Street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Archibald Graham, on old street, where he will continue to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS.* In returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, he assures those who may entrust their work to him, that no exertion shall be spared to give complete satisfaction. He solicits a continuation of public favor.

October 3, 1827. 39 4w.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Market House. He has just opened a large assortment of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, embracing every description, and offers them cheap at wholesale and retail, for cash only.

Also,

200 Sides Sole Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Waxed and grain upper Leather,
Lining Skins and Binding.

A great variety of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia Bristles, Shoe punches, Heel Ball, Brads, liquid and paste Blacking, black Varnish, &c. &c.

N. B. Boots and Shoes manufactured to measure, as usual, and warranted of the best workmanship.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1827. 39tf.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

HAVING a wish to emigrate from this to the South, I will sell low, my *LANDS* on Cape Fear river, viz. *Three Hundred and Fifty Acres* on the No. West side of said river, seventeen miles above Fayetteville, and equal to any on the river. There is about seventy five acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, about one half fresh ground; well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats, with an excellent Spring, and reasonably good Buildings.—Also, several other Tracts of Pine Land, on the East side of said river and on Black river, which have the advantages of excellent Mill Cites on them, and Timber inexhaustible. Also, one Lot in Averasborough. All which I will sell low. Any person wishing to purchase, and wishing to see the lands before hand, can receive the necessary information by applying to me on the premises.

JAMES McKETHAN.

October 2, 1827. 39-6t.

RATES OF TOLL,

AT BENJAMIN W. WILLIAMS'S BRIDGE,

On Deep River, Moore County, on the main road leading from Salem to Fayetteville.

For every Wagon with six horses,	-	40 Cents.
every Wagon with five horses,	-	35 do.
every Wagon with four horses,	-	30 do.
every Wagon with three horses,	-	25 do.
every Wagon with two horses,	-	20 do.
every four wheel Carriage of pleasure,		60 do.
every Gig or Sulky,	- -	30 do.
every Pedler's Wagon,	- -	30 do.
every Cart with three horses,	-	25 do.
every Cart with two horses,	-	20 do.
every man and horse,	- -	10 do.
every loose horse,	- -	5 do.
every head of cattle,	- -	4 do.
every head of sheep or hogs,	-	3 do.

All foot Passengers are Toll-free, except Negro Speculators, and they will pay five cents a head for each Negro.

N. B. This Bridge is Toll-free for all persons until the 1st of November next.

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Moore County, October 4, 1827. 39-3w

Yesterday, Oct. 3d,

WAS drawn in Providence, the *Rhode Island Lottery*, 8th Class. The Scheme contains the following handsome Prizes:

1 Prize of	$10,000	20 Prizes of	$150
1	3,000	20	100
1	2,000	46	50
1	1,650	46	30
2	1,000	92	15
5	500	1104	8
5	250	8280	4

Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

Orders from any part of the country enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will be very promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery will be sold until Tuesday evening, October 9.

October 4.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. XII.—SEPTEMBER 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

CONTENTS.

Reviews.—Classical Education; Bowring's Matins and Vespers; Navarrete's Life of Cervantes; Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Nuttall's Botany.

Miscellany.—A Narrative.

Original Poetry.—Sonnet; Translations from the Pastor Fido; The Widow.

New Publications, &c.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

Announcement of the Drawing.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST.
Baltimore, August 6, 1827.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on Wednesday, the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000
9662 prizes, amounting to			$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn. *Whole Tickets*, $5, *Halves*, $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25, *Eighths* 62½ *cents.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jn. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, August 6 1827. *Baltimore.*

POETRY.

STANZAS.

Thou waning moon, thou waning moon,
Why must thy dear light fade so soon?
Long ere thou shin'st an orb again,
My transient joy, like thee, must wane;
But not, like thee, will hopes of mine,
With renovated lustre shine!

How many hours of joy and pain—
How many fond sighs, breathed in vain—
How many a hope, decayed too soon!
Thy beams have witnessed, waning moon!
And ere thy crescent form appears,
New hopes may perish, flow new tears!

Fair moon, thy pale light softly beams
Upon the wood, the hills, and streams,
Of that calm home, (that seat of truth,)
Of those I loved in early youth;
That love which grew till life's bright noon,
Fades not, like thee, thou waning moon!

The parting hour, the sad farewell,
The pang which language cannot tell;
With weeping friendship's fruitless boon—
"Think of me, by yon midnight moon"—
Rush to my heart, and fill my eye,
As thy pale lustre leaves the sky.
Thou waning moon, thou waning moon,
Why must thy dear light fade so soon!

FROM THE GEORGIA COURIER.

FAREWELL.

When eyes are beaming
What never tongue can tell;
When tears are streaming
From their crystal cell;
When hands are linked that dread to part,
And heart is met by throbbing heart,
Oh! bitter, bitter is the smart
Of them that bid farewell!

When hope is chidden,
That fain of bliss would tell,
And love forbidden
In that breast to dwell—
When fettered by a viewless chain,
We turn and gaze, and turn again,
Oh! death were mercy to the pain
Of them that bid farewell! D.

SONG.

From the German of Lessing.

I asked my fair, one happy day,
What I should call her in my lay?
By what sweet name from Rome or Greece—
Iphigenia, Clelia, Chloris,
Laura, Lesbia, Delia, Doris,
Dorimene or Lucrece?

"Ah!" replied my gentle fair,
"Beloved, what are names but air?
Take thou what ever suits the line,
Clelia, Iphigenia, Cloris,
Laura, Lesbia, Delia, Doris,
But don't forget to call me thine."

Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has opened a Grocery Store on Hay Street, a few doors west of the Lafayette Hotel, and Bank of the United States,—and has now on hand a choice Assortment of Articles in that line, lately selected by himself in Philadelphia and New-York, where he has formed such a connexion as to insure him a constant supply of the best. He is also an Agent for the sale of

Oil Floor Cloths and Patent Medicines.

And has for sale a few pieces best *SCOTCH CARPETING*, with *HEARTH RUGS*, &c. He will gladly attend to any further Agencies which may be entrusted to him, either as Money Broker, Lottery Ticket Seller, or otherwise.

Among the articles which he has on hand, are the following, viz:

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira and other Wines,
Country Brandy and Whiskey,
N. E Rum,
Best Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Imperial and other Teas,
Coffee, &c. &c. &c.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, September 20, 1827. 37-3w.

North Carolina ALMANACKS, FOR 1828.

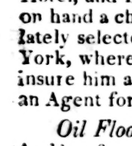
THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
September 20, 1827. 37tf.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from Richmond County, N. C., a negro man named *JIM*, about 22 years of age, about 6 feet high, light complexion, slender make, flat nose, very large eyes, shewing more of the white than ordinary, unusually long hollow feet. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the state, so that he is recovered, and all reasonable expenses paid for his delivery to the Subscriber in Fayetteville, or to his master, Alexander Nicholson, Sheriff of Richmond county. HUGH McLAURIN.
September 20, 1827. 37-tf.

To Let.



And possession given on the first of December next, the *STORE HOUSE and DWELLING* on Person street, now occupied by the Rev. J. H. Pearce.—For terms apply to JNO. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, September 18, 1827. 37eowtf.

Dancing School.

MR. ANDERSON of Petersburg, Va., presents his respects to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and submits to their patronage his intention of opening a *DANCING SCHOOL* at the Lafayette Hotel, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. A Subscription List containing the terms is left at the Lafayette Hotel, where satisfactory recommendations can be seen from the City of Raleigh. He would also refer to James Seawell, Esq.
September 15, 1827. 37tf.

Strayed,

FROM my wagon, seven miles from this place, near the road leading to Moore Court House, about the 5th inst., a black he *MULE*, common size, about 6 years old, in good order, long tail; no marks recollected. Five dollars reward will be paid for his delivery to the Subscriber in Fayetteville, or a reasonable reward for any information by which he may be recovered. WM. WADDILL, Jr.
September 20, 1827. 37-3t.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or approved credit,

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.
June 7. 22tf.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS *David O. La Rue* and *James T. Gilliam* having entered into a copartnership under the firm of *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, their services as Physicians and Surgeons. Unless professionally engaged, they may at all times be found at their office in Bow-street, well known as the old Post Office, and opposite to the office of Doct. Benjamin Robinson.
Fayetteville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Doct. J. T. Gilliam

Begs leave to return his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and in connecting himself with a Physician of acknowledged worth, talents, learning, and skill, he feels a large increase of confidence in again tendering his professional services to the community.

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have bestowed such a liberal share of patronage on their Offices, that they have removed the one in this town to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as usual, customers will be promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, Rowan street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to L. FITZHARRIS,
Agent for Mary B. Tams.
August 22, 1827. 33tf

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style*. They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Battest'e dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.
Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

Attention!

On THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, NEXT,

WILL be sold at Auction, without reserve, by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS*, of H. Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with care in New York, and calculated for the trade of this State, and in addition, Hats, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, with white and coloured *DOMESTIC GOODS*, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms will be on a liberal credit, made known on day of sale.

At the same time, a large and general assortment of *GROCERIES*, such as loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Brandy, Rum, and Gin, Malaga and Teneriffe Wine, Molasses, Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Salts, also 10 boxes Cotton Cards.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*
Fayetteville, N. C., September 3, 1827. 35tf.

Trust Sale.

On Wednesday, the 31st day of October next,

BY order of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security, to be approved of by the Court, the following Property conveyed to us by Deed of Trust from Jacob Levy, viz.

One Lot of Ground, fronting on Grove and Ann streets, opposite the Jail.

One Lot of Ground on the South side of Mumford street.

One Lot or piece of Land on the West side of the Road in continuation of Ramsay street, adjoining the lands of Shepherd, Stark, and Shaw, purchased by Jacob Levy of A. F. Bowell.

Two Lots of Ground on the North side of Bow street, opposite the block of brick buildings at Liberty Point, on which is a Store House, a large Warehouse, and other buildings.

One Lot of Ground on the West side of Hillsborough street, with a Stable and some small Houses thereon.

One very valuable Lot with improvements, on the North side of Hay street, at present occupied as stores by Mrs. Brown and the Messrs. King.

One Lot of Ground on the South side of Old street and back of the last mentioned Lot, well calculated for Warehouses, being near the centre of business.

One Lot of Ground on the East side of Hillsborough street, near H. G. Nelson's Lot.

One Lot of Ground on the East side of North street, being part of Lands formerly Robert Raiford's.

One Lot of Ground on the North side of Cross Creek, fronting on Hillsborough and Moore streets, and back of David D. Salmon's field.

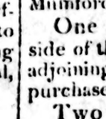
One Lot of Ground on the East side of Robeson street, purchased of David Ely, Esq.

One Lot fronting on Hillsborough, Water and Robeson streets, purchased of David Hay.

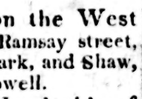
A moiety of the Lot purchased in conjunction with John Clark, of David Yarborough, lying immediately back of John Baxter's house on Hay street, on an alley leading from Hay street to Old street.

☞Further particulars as to the description of the property and terms, will be made known at the sale.

AARON LAZARUS, } *Trustees.*
DUNCAN MAC RAE, }
Fayetteville, 12th September, 1827. 36 5w.



Boots and Shoes.



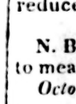
THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Five places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do Cette
1 do do L. P. Teneriffe } WINES.
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder } TEAS,
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
May 17, 1827. 19-tf.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, 8000 lbs. of BACON—prime. [June 14.—25tf.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter, $15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do. 10
French per do. 10
Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, *Green Street.*

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz. Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.
July 18, 1827. 28tf.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, offer for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's, the following *GOODS*,

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E. Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted, German and blistered Steel, Trace Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shot, Lead, Powder, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, manufactured Tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage, attend to the sale and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. Their Warehouse is so situated as to be in little or no danger from fire. *July* 5.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilmington:

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gunpowder Teas, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
4 Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by

HORTONS & HUTTON.

On Consignment,
4 Boxes fur Hats. *August* 16.

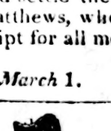
Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.
July 19. 28tf.

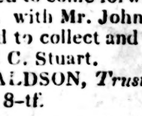
Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
March 1. 8-tf.



Removal.



WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand in Market Square, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Town House, where he will constantly keep a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,

a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. August 9, 1827.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

JOHN BRITT, vs. SARAH COX. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* printed at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN, *C. S. C.*

Militia Captain's Executions

For sale at this Office.

Splendid Chances for Splendid

Grand Consolidated L

For Internal Improvements, Literary ties, in the City of Washington; and in *North Carolina*, and Louisiana.—Firm drawn in Washington City, on WEDN 31st October, 1827.

		SCHEME.	
1	Prize of	$20,000	
1		5,000	is
1		2,500	is
1		2,000	is
1		1,500	is
5		1,000	is
5		1,000	is
5		600	is
5		500	is
10		400	is
20		200	is
46		100	is
46		70	is
46		60	is
46		50	is
92		40	is
92		30	is
920		20	is
8280		12	is
		6	is

Prizes, [15,180 Blanks]

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 18 Tickets embracing the $ which must draw at least $48, (40 60 in proportion, with so many chances for be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, $108 | Whole Ti
Half, do. 54 | Half,
Quarter, do. 27 | Quarter,

Virginia State Lotte

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp C ny, Ninth Class, to be drawn the 24th

1 Prize of	$15,000,	1 Prize of
1	3,000,	4
1	2,500,	5
1	2,000,	5
1	1,600,	5
1	1,500,	10

Besides a number of other prizes, amount 100,000 Dollars.

Tickets 5 dolls., Half 2 50, *Quarter*

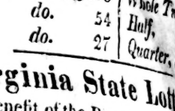
☞Tickets and Shares in the South C teries, can be had at the Managers' Office, Fayetteville, for three days after the draw the New York and Pennsylvania for five (should there be any unsold,) but as the considerable in each of the above schemes application would be the most prudent.

☞Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connec York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Washington City, North Caroli rolina and Louisiana, will be received in Orders, enclosing the Cash or Prizes as paid) for Tickets or Shares, will receive tention, if addressed to YATES & McI Raleigh or Fa

Who have sold and paid the following ze zes of 20,000 dolls.—15,000 dolls.—10,0 5,276 dolls.—several of 2,000 dolls.—1,5 1,000 dolls., &c. &c., and from whom similar now be obtained.
September 20.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church low. WILLIAMS & F
May 17.



THE NORFOLK & FAYETTE

Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, day, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Nor ry Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every S Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayette ery Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the m so that passengers are not deprived of their

The Baltimore and New Philad Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immedia the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *tive day* is saved over the last Summer's arrang The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and burg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route ease and comfort of travelling, and the gen duction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to t a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETO
May 1827.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday Union" have committed to the agency Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayet which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday Sch ciety at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Sc *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of T cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of ing suitable books at the lowest rates, will, ped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath cause throughout our State. All Societies for this object, would find it their interest to auxiliary to the American Institution at Philad For, while the only fee requisite for such a *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, end, create a considerable saving. But the gre nefit of such a connexion has its foundation in tian benevolence—in union of effort in a good The auxiliary throws its limited experience knowledge into the common stock, and, tog general mass of experiments and results, d much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath bre of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and th them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the pa literature, morality and religion, is going on rapid march throughout all christendom: a earnestly recommended to the people of every and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themse of this great moral influence. The depository the Post Office, where all applications for Book be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RA
Fayetteville, May 31, 1827.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel terest in this subject, are requested to give the an insertion in their papers.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPA
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and perty contained in them, against loss and da by fire; also, merchandise and other prope against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayette

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.